WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896.

# MADE A CARDINAL.

Mgr. Satolli Elevated with Great Pomp and Ceremony.

BRILLIANT CATHEDRAL SCENE

And One of the Notable Events in Catholic History

ARCHBISHOP J. J. KAIN'S SERMON

The Magnificent Procession Preceding the Ceremony of Conferring the Beretta on the New Cardinal-The Impressive Affair Witnessed by Thousands of People. The Beautiful Decorations in the Cathedral-Grand Music by Orchestras and Choirs During the Service.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5 .- The second step in the elaborate ceremony of the elevation of Francis Satolli, Arch-bishop of Lepanto, apostolic delegate to the Unified States, to the rank of cardinal, prince of the church, took place in the venerable cathedral here to-day. The ceremony consisted of conferring the beretta, which is the cap worn by priests on ordinary occasions and differing only in the case of cardinals in that it is red. The preceding steps have been the conferring of the administering of the conferring of the administering of the conferring of the administering of the conferring of the remaining step is the conferring of the red hat, which must be done in Rome, by the pope himself, within six months from November 30, the day upon which Satolli's appointment was made. The old edifice in which the first American bishop was ordained and the first American priest ordained, and which is presided over by the only Americanborn members of the college of cardinals, was packed to the doors with an audience which numbered among its members many of the most prominent, ecclesiasts, diplomats, legislators, educators and Journalists in American church in the congregation.

The vice President of the United States, and numerous congressmen, senators, judges and minor officials were present. Eminent Catholic outside the priesthood, came many miles to see the ceremony and to lend impressiveness and importance to the occasion by their presence. Diplomats of high degree cume to represent foreign governments and show the respect in which they hold the church which does honor to Satolli.

Initial Steps. he elevation of Francis Satolli, Arch-

The initial step in the ceremonies The initial step in the ceremonies of the day took place in the palace of the cardinal shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, when Monsignor Sbarretti presented his crodentials to Cardinal Gibbons. The credentials, which came from the holy see, authorize Monsig-nor Sbarretti to act as the ablegate of the pope, deputise Cardinal Gibbons to confer the berretti and announce to ope, deputize Cardinal Globous er the berretti and announce to Satolli his elevation to the cardin. They were also accompanied by berretta, which from the moment in the custody of Cardinal Gib-

were in the custody of Cardinal Gibbons.
Cardinal Gibbons. In receiving the documents from Sharretti, responded briefly, expressing his high appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and congratulating Mgr. Sharretti upon the manner in which he had performed his duties in this country.
While this scene was in progress within the palace, the procession was forming in front of Calvert Hall, a block away. At 10 o'clock it was ready to start and when formed, the participants were arranged as follows:

First came the processional cross bearer with the crucifix raised high in the air, and flanked on either side by a boy in cassock and surplee. Following him were a long line of students from the various Catholic Colleges, after which came seminarians from St. Mary's, then priests, then Franciscan monks in their garb of brown. Following these came the members of the Yashington, in long robes of black, lined with many colored silks, their multy of the Catholle University in ashington, in long robes of black, sed with many colored silks, their ads adorned with the shovel board to the scholar. After these came if a hundred bishops and a score of archbishops, the purple and id of their rich vestments glistening the cold, clear air, their immense the best of the cold, clear air, their immense the best of the carbon to the formation they marched rough the cathedral to Cifarles street, d passed the palace of the cardinal, here they were joined by his emigrace who took his place last in the

through the cathedral to Charles street, and passed the palace of the cardinal, where they were joined by his eminence, who took his place has in the line Upon his head he were the red berretts, an exact duplicate of the one which he was soon to confer upon the man who will, for some time at least, share his honors in this country. Upon his shoulders hung the beautiful cloak of cardinal silk and ermine with half a dozen train bearers, clad in cardinal velvet and gill braid following in his wake. In this order they swept along up Mulberry street to the cathedral again, where they filed into the venerable old pile through the main entrance way. Satolli was not in the procession, but us the head of it reached the attur, he, accompanied by Mgr. Sbarretti, Marquis Sacripanti, the member of the able guard who brought the cardinalate insignia here, and the priests who had been deputized to assist him in the coming ceremony, ontered the cathedral from a rear door, leading from the palace and advanced to the front of the altar. The students and seminarians followed to the right and to the left as they passed in front of the high altar, finding seats on either side. The others in the procession advanced within the sanctuary and took the places reserved for them.

Decorations of the Cathedral.

The decorations within the church were of a simple character, save at the

The decorations within the church ere of a simple character, save at the altar, the beauty of the paintings which the walls are adorned with rendering other embellishment unnecessary Upother embellishment unnecessary Upon the alter, however, the ladles of the
congregation had spent their best efforts, and the result was a floral effect
heautful beyond compare. Great festoons of evergreen drooped gracefully
from the caps of the limense columns
at the rear of the altar, and twined
around these columns to the floor.
Equally graceful loops of crow-foot
and laurel swung from the arches over
each of the smaller altars at the sides.
The tabernacle was fairly hidden beneath a bower of cardinal roses symholic, not only of the robes of the celelirant, but also of the joy of the occasion. Grouped everywhere about the
altar were ferns and scarlet grandiums,
palms and pink hydrangeas, smilax and
yerbenas, rubber plants and szalens,
and such a wealth of other beautful
hlooms and blossoms as must have exhausted all the capacious hot-houses for
miles around. The altar, fiself was ittcrally overrun with strands of smilax,
and from a hundred interstices almong
the great manner.

and producing an effect both beautiful and impressive.

Upon either side of the auditorium Upon either side of the auditorium two thrones had been erected, one for the old, the other for the new cardinal. Both were hung with the rich colors of the princes of the church, and both were profusely adorned with smilax, laurel and evergreen, draped around the sides and looped back from the front.

Cathedral Building.

The Baltimore cathedral, in which to-

day's ceremonies took place, is one of the most interesting of all the historithe most interesting of all the historical church buildings in America. It lies in one of the most fashlonable quarters of the city, upon an eminence that commands a good view from every quarter. The main entrance is on Cathedral street, upon which side it, together with a small sanctuary, takes up about two-thirds of the entire block. The lot, upon which it stands is the depth of the block from Cathedral to Charles, and the building is in the form of a cross, with the arms extending parallel with Cathedral street. In the rear of the church building and facing Charles street is the cardinal's palace, an unpretentious, but spacious building, built of the same material of which the Cathedral is composed.

charles street is the cardinate apprehension, built of the same material of which the Cathedral is composed.

The corner stone of the cathedral was laid on July 7, 1896, at which time Archbishop Carroll was in charge of the Baltimore diocese. The lot upon which it stands was sold to the church by Col. Howard at so low a figure as to practically amount to a donation, and work was begun immediately after the laying of the corner stone. It continued slowly, and with but few interruptions, until 1815, when it was stopped by the war with England and lack of funds. In 1815 work was resumed, and the edice was practically completed in 1821. Six months before its dedication the pews in the building were sold at auction and realized over \$40,000 and on May 31, of the year mentioned, it was dedicated with great pomp and ceremony by Archbishop Marechal. A burden of debt hung over it, however, which was not removed until May 23, 1876, when it was consecrated by Cardina. Gibbors, then an archbishop. Among the methods used to releve the church of its debt were the lottery, private subscribtions and the sale of a cometery. The total cost of the building are: length, including porches, 190 feet, width. 127 feet; height, 127 feet, to top of dome. The material used in its construction is porphyritic granits, the immense blocks of which were hauled from the quarries at Ellicott City, on wasons drawn by oxen. A circular dome surmounts the building, in which haves ease of the levest and most reed from the quarries at Ellicott City, on wagons drawn by oxen. A circular dome surmounts the building, in which hangs one of the largest and most resonsent bells in America, which was bought in France by Archbishop Whitfield. Under its tiled floors rest the remains of Archbishop Carroll, Eccleston, Whitfield, Kendricks and Spaulding, all of whom presided over the diocese.

As the procession wended its way down the centre aisle, the organ, a full orchestra and a chocus of fifty voices rendered a triumphal march. When Cardinal Gibbons reached the altar, he bowed low to Satolil, who returned the salutation and each, accompanied by his assistant priest and deacons of honor, sought the throne upon which he

or, sought the throne upon which he was to rest during the greater part of the ceremony. That of Cardinal Gibbons was on the gospel or left side of the altar, that of Satolli upon the epistic or right side. The deacons and assistant presidents were in their proper places.

top boots, and sword and helmet on, advanced from his post near the centre of the altar and deposited on a table at the left hand of Cardinal Gibbons the cardinalitian documents and the berretta. Then he crossed the altar and stood in front of the throne occupied by Satolli, lifted his helmet and falling back, took up a position to the right of Satolli. On the same side stood Eugene Kelly, of New York, and on the opposite side of Satolli's throne stood Charles Astor Bristaed, also of New York, chamberlains to the pope. Both were clad in the regulation black cloth swallow-tail coat and the low cut vest ofevening dress.

As soon as all the principal actors in

As soon as all the principal actors in the spectacle had assumed their positions, Dr. Rooker, of the University at Washington, advanced and in Latin read the document to Satolii from the pope, appointing him a cardinal in the Roman Catholic church.

He then crossed to the throne occupied by Cardinal Gibbons, handed him another papal brief, which was read aloud by Father Masjen. It conferred upon Cardinal Gibbons the authority to confer the beretta on the new cardinal. The reading of the papal briefs having been finished, Mgr. Sbarretti advanced to a point in front of Cardinal Gibbons' throne and delivered an address in Latin.

character of Satolli and reviewed the work accomplished by him since his coming to this country. In conclusion, he said.

The honor which is bestowed upor "The honor which is bestowed upon the most eminent Cardinal Satolli redounds upon the Universal church, and especially upon the Chrole church in America. It proves that the Catholic church, under that equity of laws with which this nation is blest, can freely exert its activity and bear rich fruit. Deservedly the supreme pontiff highly esteems and dearly loves the young and vallant American people. Deservedly he has given to them this signal honor of today, for it is most rare, not to say unique, that an apostolic delegate should be raised to the dignity and decorated with the insignia of cardinal in that place in which he has fuitilled his mission. But it is given to us to see orated with the insignia of cardinal in that place in which he has fulfilled his mission. But it is given to us to see conferred upon him who has wen for himself the good will of all, the insignia of the supreme dignity in this vengrable metropolitan church, which is, as it were, the mother of all the other churches in the United States."

When Mgr. Sbarretti had finished speaking Cardinal Gibbons responded briefly in Latin, and then turning toward the throne occupied by Satolli, spoke in English, as follows:

# Cardinal Gibbons' Address

Your Eminence—I regard it as a great oner and privilege to be chosen by the holy father to act as his delegate and epresentative in conferring upon you the deretta, as the symbol of the exalted

representative in conferring upon you the deretta, as the symbol of the exalted dignity to which you have been raised. The holy father has already manifested toward your eminence many signal marks of his friendship, affection and paternal benevolence, during your life in Perusia and in Rome, and now he is pleased to crown these acts by enrolling you among the members of the sacred college, and bestowing on you the highest gift at his disposal.

But the distinction conferred on your-eminence is not only a proof of the soverign pontiff's predilection; it is also an evidence of your personal merit. When you came to the United States three years ago you were a comparative stranger to our country; a stranger to our noble language. Your-eminence was entrusted with a mission extending over the entire nation, a mission of the sour delices character; a mis-

has already acquired of our system of government, both by travel and observation, and the warm and judicious tributes of praise our political system has received at your hands, are well attested by the admirable lectures and discourses which you have delivered from time to time in different parts of the country.

discourses which you have delivered from time to time in different parts of the country.

It must be a source of special gratification to your eminence to contemplate around you on this auspicious occasion. so large a number of the leading prelates and clergy of the country, who cherish a high admiration for your talents and learning, and venerate you for your apostolic virtues, and who have gathered here from various portions of the United States and from Canada, to testify by their presence, their joy and satisfaction at the eminent dignity to which you have been raised by our Holy Father, Leo XIII.

May your august benefactor be spared some years yet to experience your gratitude and devotion to his sacred person; and may your eminence's life be prolonged for many years to adorn the sacred college with your talents; to enlighten it by your plety and bright example.

Crowned Cardinal.

The vast audience became all attention as it neared the most interesting point in all the ceremony, that of actually conferring the beretta. Cardinal Gibbons descended from his throne and adcanced to the front of the altar. Behind him came his attendants, Father Magnien bearing the berretta. As Cardinal Gibbons reached the altar and turned to face the audience, Satolli rose, and, escorted by Sacripanti and Chamberlains Kelly and Bristaed, walked with a brisk step toward Cardinal Gibbons. Upon reaching this illustrious prelate he knelt and bowed his head. Cardinal Gibbons took the berretta from the silver salvor on which it rested, and, slowly unfolding it, held it high up so that the audience could see it. Then, stooping and with what seemed to be a softly murmured prayer, he placed it upon the head of the new cardinal. Cardinal Satolli rose and for the first time in its history, there were two cardinals upon American soil. point in all the ceremony, that of act-

placed it upon the head of the new cardinal. Cardinal Satolli rose and for the first time in its history, there were two cardinals upon American soil.

Advancing to the front of the altar, Cardinal Satolli then delivered an address as follows:

"YourEminence:—From the day in which I received the first notification of the intention of his holiness to promote me to the cardinalate, and of his determination that the insignia of that subline dignity should be conferred upon me by your eminence's hands, I rejoiced that it was through you that I was to receive this token of pontifical favor and honor. For from the time of my coming to this country I have received from your eminence nothing but the greatest kindness and consideration, and this solemn act of to-day is but a fitting crown to those relations which have so happily existed between us.

"It is certainly a source of great and sincere satisfaction to me that this function should be held here, in America, where I have received so many attestations of good will and affection, in the midst of the people of this great and glorious nation, where truth and liberty are joined with that spirit of Christian love which is their most potent and serious and the piedge of perpetual peace and tranquility. This is the third occasion on which it has been an honor and a pleasure to me to be present in this venerable cathedral, surrounded by the prelates, the clergy and the most distinguished people of the country to unite with them in celebrating a festival of joy.

"The first occasion was the day on which was commemorated the first century of the existence of the American hierarchy."

"The second was the day on which we all convend here again to do honor to your eminence. America's cardinal archibishop, on the occasion of your sil-

"The second was the day on which we all convened here again to do honor to your eminence. America's cardinal archbishop, on the occasion of your siliver episcopal jubiles.

"I hope and pray that this will mark the beginning of an era still more brilliant and still more properous for the church and for the country. May the success which has attended the development and growth of this great nation go on increasing; may its power, and importance grow greater and make themselves moreand more felt throughout the world for the good of humanity."

out the world for the good of humanity."

Upon finishing his address the newlymade cardinal, who, up to this time had 
worn the robes of an archbishop, retired to the inner sanctuary and in a 
few minutes returned attired in the 
gorgeous apparel of a cardinal. He 
was seen in these but a few moments, 
however, as he was almost immediately 
robed in the white and gold of the mass, 
which he was to celebrate. Assisted by 
his priests and deacons, he proceeded 
with this amidat the breathless aftention of the vast audience. When the 
gospel was reached a movable pulpit 
was pushed to the centre of the auditorium, and Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, ascending it, delivered the following 
sermon:

Archbishop Kain's Sermon.

"Let the priests, that rule well, be estemed worthy of double honor; especially they who labor in the word and doctrine"-1. Tim., v. 17.

ciainy they was about the word and doctrine". Tim., v. It.

"Eminences, Most Reverend, Right Reverend, and Reverend Fathers, and Dear Brethren:—This venerable cathedral—the mother church of America—has been the scene of many imposing celebrations. Honts of mitered prelates and legions of surpliced pricests have again and again moved in solemn procession through its hallowed aisless and beneath this mejestic dome. In the grand ceremonial of our hely church, there is scarcely to be found a sacred rite which has not been here performed amid the solemn splendor that befits the service of the all-great and all-hely God.

"Only once before in its long and

"Only once before in its long and "Only once before in its long and eventful history has it witnessed the impressive ceremony of this day. Nine years ago the second American Cardinal, your own revered and beloved Archbishop here, received the insignia of his new and exalted dignity. That was, indeed, a glorious day for the church in America, and unceasing have been the beneficitions invoked upon the been the benedictions invoked upon the illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII., for that illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII., for that gracious recognition of America's claim to representation in the august senate of the church universal. Never, perhaps, has the Christian world given so spontaneous, so unanimous an indorsement to any act of pontificial authority as it has given to the elevation of the Metropolitan of Haltimore to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

"Once more has the Sovereign Pontiff resolved to honor the youthful church of America, and to-day this cathedral witnesses for the second time the solemn layesthure of a prince of the church with the sacred purple that betokens his cardinalitial rank. I hope to show you that in his elevation from the

tokens his cardination rank. I nope to show you that in his elevation from the high rank of Delegate of the Holy See to the church in our great country to the higher rank of a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals we have a practical illustration of the Scripture Principle laid down by St. Paul in the words I have just quoted.

A Comparison.

A Comparison "We Americans are justly proud of our republican form of government. We are convinced that it is the most per are convinced that it is the most per-fect system that has ever been devised for the preservation and development of the inalicrable rights of man-life. The erty and the pursuit of happiness. Hence, it is with no small degree of

Continued on Second Page.

# A BOND ISSUE.

The Long Looked For Circular Issued Sunday Night.

THIRTY YEAR FOUR PER CENTS

Open to the Highest Bidders-Unless There is an Understanding with the Syndicate, the Spirit of Senator Elkins' Resolution Seems to Have Been Imbibed at the White House-The Terms Set Forth in Secretary Carlisle's Circular.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5,-Secretary Carlisle at 11:55 to-night issued the following bond circular:

the following bond circular:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that sealed
proposals will be received at the office
of the secretary of the treasury, at
Washington, D. C., until 12 °Otlock m,
on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one
hundred million dollars (190,000,000) of
United States four per cent coupon or
registered bonds, in denominations of
fifty dollars (190) and multiples of that
sum, as may be desired by bidders.
The right to reject any or all bids is
reserved.
The bonds will be dated on the first

sum, as may be desired by bluders.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
The bonds will be dated on the first day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at four per centum per annum, payable quarterly in coin, but all coupons maturing on or before the first day of February 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin, or gold certificates, for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.
Payments for the bonds must be made at the treasury of the United States sub-treasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be naid for.

tions of bonds are desired and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for.

Payments may be made by instaiments, as follows: Twenty per cent (20) upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids and twenty per cent (20) at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first instaiment, and those who have paid all instaiments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time, not later than the maturity of the last instalment.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before the fifteenth day of Febru

on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized before the fifth day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place, and up to the same date, and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the 4 per cent bonds herein mentioned.

bids for the 4 per cent ponds/herein mentioned.
(Signed) JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the treasury.
It will thus be seen that the loan will be a "popular" one and the circular gives notice that the government will sell \$100,000,000 thirty-year four per cent coupon or registered bonds, dated February 1, 1395, for which purchasers will be required to pay in gold coin or gold certificates. The fact that the bonds will be issued in sums of \$50 and multiples thereof and be payable in instalments is a feature which it is believed will make them regarded with popular favor.

The main reason for dating the bonds

The main reason for acting the contact a year back is said to be in order to give the public a better opportunity to judge their market value by comparing them with the gold fours issued at that time, so that their bids can be made to conform with the market value of those bonds on the first of February.

# IN THE SENATE. The Week's Programme-Status of the Bond and Tariff Bills. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate

will not be in session on Monday, but it is expected to resume the work of the session in earnest on Tuesday. The finance committee has promised to report both the bond bill and the revenue tariff bill on that day, and it may be reasonably expected that if this promise is kept, the debate during the remainards will be based on these bills

wards will be based on these bills. The bond bill probably will be the first of the two measures to receive attention, and it is considered probable that a fortnight may be devoted to its consideration. The Republicans also are hopeful of being able to dispose of the tariff bill in the same length of time. They have received assurances from individual Democratic lenders that they will not resort to dilatory tactics. Senator Eikins' bond resolution holds its place on the calendar as the unfinished business, and is in a position to furnish a basis of discussion until the finance committee bills shall be reported. If it should not be acted upon be-

nnance committee only shall be reported. If it should not be acted upon be fore these reports are made, it is yet u certain whether the resolution would pressed, but the chances are that

pressed, but the chances are that it would be.

The finance committee will meet again Monday afternoon by which time it is presumed the silver majority of the committee will have proposed its substitute for the bond bill, which will provide for the committee for the form solvers. The fate of the stitute for the bond bill, which will provide for free coinage. The fate of the
tariff bill is not so certain. On this bill
the Republicans consider themselves
masters of the situation in committee,
and they are in doubt whether to report
it as it came from the house or to amend
it in accordance with the wishes of individual Republican senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5,-The hour WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The house this week will settle down to the routine work of the session. Until Wednesday, however, the work will not be well de-fined as none of the committees have re-ported bills and the first three days will therefore be devoted to unanimous con-sent, legislation and such matters as may be brought before the house. On Wednesday or at the latest on Thurs-day, the pension appropriation will be entered upon. entered upon.

# ather Forecast for To-day

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair; slowly rising tem-perature; winds becoming southerly. For Ohio, generally fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Ohio, sentence of the southerly winds.

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY as furnished by C. Schnepf, druggist, ner Market and Fourteenth streets;

### FIVE MEN KILLED

And Several Injured in a Needless Wreck Near Chillicothe-A. Conductor's Fatal

CHILLICOTHE, Ohlo, Jan. 5,-At 11 o'clock last night two freight trains stood on a switch at Schooley's Station, seven miles east of here. The first train pulled out and the conductor thinking that the second one would follow, left the switch open. Fitteen minutes later, the east bound express came along at forty miles an hour and running on to the switch collided with the train standing there. Both trains were badly wrecked. Engineer Tom Michaels, of the express, had both arms and legs cut off and died this morning at his home in this city. His fireman, Leon Mathers, was instantly killed. Engineer Fitzsimmons, of the freight, escaped without serious injuries, but his fireman, George Addis and another fireman, J. H. Cox, wise killed. Jesse King, the front end brakeman, was also killed and postal clerks J. E. Edginton, of Loveland, and J. D. Murphy, of Greenfield, were badly injured. Conductor Tom Brown, of the exo'clock last night two freight trains

Murphy, of Greenfield, were badly injured.

Conductor Tom Brown, of the express, had to walk two miles to telephone the news to this city. Conductor Hendershot, of the freight, is responsible for the wreek, as he left the switch open. The passengers on the express were badly shaken up, but none seriously injured.

LATER-J. Edginton, the postal clerk living at Loveland, Ohio, died of his injuries at 11 o'clock to-night. This makes six killed. The injured are cared for at Chillicothe.

### Still Another Wreck.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—News has just eached here that the Baltimore & Ohio reached here that the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern passenger train west-bound, collided with a freight train at Roxabell, Ross county, and that at least one was killed and one or more seriously injured.

Roxabell is a way station twelve miles west of Chillicothe and the same distance east of Greenfield.

### ON THE EVE OF DEATH

Bartholomew Shea, Convicted of Murde Saved by the Confession of the Real Murderer-A Dramatic Climax to a Fam-

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.-The climax ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The climax of one of the most dramatic and sensational criminal incidents of the state's history was made public to-day when just forty-eight hours prior to the execution of the death sentence upon Bartholomew Shea, another man confessed to the murder and Shea steps from beneath the shadow of death thrown by the electric chair. The invitations for the electric killing of Shea had been issued, the state electriclan was already upon the ground at Dannemora prison. sued, the state electrician was already upon the ground at Dannemora prison, the governor had decided, as exclusive-ly stated by these dispatches on Satur-day, not to interfere in the carrying out of the sentence, and Shea had re-signed himself to his fate, when an-other prisoner in the institution, a com-

signed himself to his fate, when another prisoner in the institution, a comrade of Shea's and participator in the election outrages when the tragedy occurred, confessed to the crime.

The man who voluntarily confesses is John McGough, of Troy, now serving a sentence of nineteen years and six months for shooting and attempting to kill William Ross, a brother of Robert Ross, who was supposed to be Shea's victim. In some way, known only to convicts, McGough had contrived to keep informed as to the success or fall-ure of the applications for commutation made in behalf of Shea. On Saturday, when Warden Thayer was made aware that the governor would not interfere, and arrangements were being made for the execution, McGough sent for the warden of the prison, Mr. Walter N. Thayer, and when the warden nad oome, wrote and signed a full confession that he (McGough), and not Shea, had shot and killed Robert Ross. Thes tatement contained no details of the shooting, other than the bold confession of the fact.

The prison stenographer, Mr. Edward Coughlin, arrived in this city this

the shooting, other than the bold confession of the fact.

The prison stenographer, Mr. Edward Coughlin, arrived in this city this morning and caught Governor Merton at the mansion just as he was leaving for church. The governor, upon learning the nature of the communication, sent at once for Pardon Clerk Joyce, and Shea's counsel, Mr. Galen R. Hitt. After a brief conference the governor decided to grant a respity for four weeks, during which counsel could take the proper means to bring the matter before the courts for a new trial. The respite will be issued to-morrow and will be in force until February 4. The murder of Ross, for which Shea was convicted, was a noted one. It occurred while Ross and his brother, Republican leaders, were defending the ballot box against the rail of a crowd of Democratic repeaters, headed by Shea and McGough, in the Troy city

or Democratic repeaters, headed by Shea and McGough, in the Troy city election in March, 1894, and the sensa-tional incidents are fresh in the public mind.

## TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

teport that Bhodes Resigned-President Kruger Thanks Emperor William. CAPE TOWN, Jan 5.-It is reported

Kreger Thanks Emperor William.

CAPE TOWN, Jan 5.—It is reported that Hon, Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, has resigned, but Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, has declined to accept the resignation.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has telegraphed asking if it were true that Dr. Jameson was shot. President Kruger has replied that he had given no orders to shoot freebooters who had been taken prisoners, but that they would be punished according to law. President Kruger adds: "Our confidence in Mr. Rhodes has received such a rude shock that his repudiation of the proceedings at Buluwayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If that be true, I trust that not the word of Mr. Rhodes, but the influence of your government will suffice to prevent the further incursions of freebooters, although it was not successful in arresting the advance of Dr. Jameson."

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—President Kruger of the Transvaal has sent to Emperor William the following reply to the latter's telegram of congratulation upon his success in repelling invasion:

er's telegram of congratulation upon ils success in repelling invasion: "I testify to Your Majesty my very leep and heartfelt thanks for your sin-

cere congratulations.
"With God's help we hope to do
everything possible to hold our dearly
bought Indopendence and the stability
of our beloved republic."

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

In the battle between the British in-vaders and the Boers in the Transvaal, in which the British troops were de-feated, the loss of life was eighty, of which number the Boers lost only four. President Cleveland on Saturday le-sued his proclamation admitting Utah to statehood and there is now another star on the American flag.

Excitement over the Canadian politi-cal situation increases and a cabinet crisis is imminent. A caucus of the conservative party at Ottawa has been

A mass meeting in Chicago last night A mass meeting in Chicago last night to discuss suggrations for the suffering Armentana, addressed telegrams to the exar and the queen requesting England and Russia to interfere and prevent further outrages, and pledging them the sympathy of the American people.

# ONWARD MARCH

Of the Cuban Insurgent Forces is Still Unchecked.

WITHIN 12 MILES OF HAVANA

And the Spaniards in the City Are Panic Stricken.

### PATRIOTS HAVE WHOLE ISLAND

And It Now Only Remains for Them to Capture the City to Win Their Cause. The Country Laid Waste, and the Span ish Troops May as Well by in Spain for All the Good They Are Able to Accomp-

HAVANA Jan. 5 .- Havana has spent a day of nervousness and anxiety and has been in hourly apprehension of an attack by the insurgent army or a part

of it. Yesterday the bands commanded by Nunez and Bermudez were seen at Managua, a village not more than 12 miles from Havana.

There has been no overt act of defiance of the authorities within the city and there have been numerous voluntary offers to bear arms in defense of the city—thousands of them, the authorities say, But there has been a comfortable conviction in the minds of the residents of Havana from the first of the insurrection that they were in no real danger of molestation from the insurgents. Many hundreds of non-combatant inhabitants of the island have come to Havana to await the passing of the storm.

Still more have sent their wives and families here as a safe refuge. This class of the population is in a state of utter consternation and dismay and spreads an infectious spirit of panic through all other circles. The authorities no longer make the slightest concealment of the serious view they take of the situation, and there are some who do not hesitat to rail against the insurgents and the troops and make bitter criticisms of them. There has been great fear that the light and water supply of the city would be cut off by a sudden raid of the insurgent forces.

The Spanish authorities have maintained a cordon of military forces running from Havana to the town of Batabano, on the south const, so that invasion of Matanass province by the insurgents, beyond which they hoped to prevent the advance of the deatroying columns of their enemies. This cordon has proved no more effective than did incof La Trocha, which was laid to keep the Insurgents out of Santa Claraprovince. This line was broken yesterday by the forces under Gomez and the major and the movements to any passed into the province of Pinar del Rio and are now overrunning that province with fire and the sword.

The work of destruction in Havana province has been as completely has province by the insurgents out of Santa Claraprovince. This line was broken yesterday by the forces under Gomez and the many in any single pitched boattle. Yet the

upon living upon the country as he went.

There is little doubt really felt here that he will get as much or more sympathy in Piner del Rio than he did in Santa Clara and Matanzas, and the general fear is now that after sweeping over Pinar del Rio he will come upon Havana from the west, co-operating in an attack with the forces of the invarigents which have been east of Havana for several days past.

## SPEAKS BY AUTHORITY.

The Loudon Chronicle's Commissioner Says America Wants a Peaceful Settle LONDON, Jan. 6.-The special com-

missioner of the London Daily Chroni-

missioner of the London Daily Chronicle cables as follows:

"The London correspondents of the American papers having revealed my identity here, I have been overwhelmed with expressions of sympathy and thanks to the Chronicle for putting the American case and opinion before the British public. All the papers comment most kindly. As I have tried to explain, Americans believe that their attitude of demanding arbitration is one with which civilized men must sympathize. In support of this they whole union, if needful, will speak with absolutely one volce. But at the same time there is here an infinite desire to see an immediate amicable settlement. "Regarding the Aberdeen dispatches and the Schomburgk line, I must explain my attitude. I assert nothing; my means of information being necessarily ilmited. I simply refute the statement that the correspondence I cabled Proves that England in 1841 freely admitted the Schomburgk line to be dest little of any authority or validity as the basis of a territorial claim. The New York Evening Post, indusing in some clever fooling at my expense, quotes Lord Aberdeen's letter of March 20, 1544, which states that England by removing the boundary posts did not not cede any rights which she might consider herself authorized to claim in the future. Unless a better retort is possible, my position is indeed unassaliable. I base my contention upon the British official statements at the actual time the boundary posts were removed. No ex post facto explanations three years later can affect this.

"But the question at stake is infinite-latered than much arguments or any

facto explanations three years later can affect this.

"But the question at stake is infinitely bigger than such arguments or any promise use of the Monroe doctrine. The American government and people would be perfectly willing, and indeed glad, to see England secure any amount of Venezuelan territory if her claim is capable of historical and diplomatic proof. They are willing to meet England in any direction and to any extent in finding a competent tribunni to determine this. To my absolute knowledge I am expressing the heartfelt sentiments of the American government."

The Central Hotel at Altoons, Pa., The Central Hotel at Altoons, Pa., Wany of them was destroyed by fire yesterday, the guests escaped, but many of had to be taken out of the wind One Bremen was killed by fewalls. The three-story building door, belonging to George Streit, also burned. Total loss, \$200,000.